

at the crown, being tightly jammed at all times in the burrow. The boring is not more than 7 centimeters in length, and the wet situations in which the food plant flourishes make the question of air supply important. Thus the modified posterior spiracles show how this pair have come to meet a special function.

***Oligia includens* Walker.**

Mature larva: Very cylindrical, colors dull, pale, purplish brown, indistinct lines whitish as are the anterior and posterior joints ventrally, the first four abdominal rings show fully darkened, giving the girdled appearance of *Papaipema*, except that it is less pronounced; head polished, pale yellow, setæ exceedingly minute, width 0.8 mm.; cephalic plate pale, same width, marked at side with black border; anal plate less pronounced; a prominent tubercular plate precedes the spiracle on joint 1; conventional tubercles very weak; spiracles on joint 11 slightly largest, all black; a thread-like dorsal and a similar, though double, subdorsal line is continuously traceable; length, 22 mm.; width, 2 mm. Maturity is reached June 5-12, after an estimated larval period of 20 days. Moths emerge July 2-7; pupation is in the ground, and the pupa is normal. Food plant, *Carex stricta*.

This is found to be a very commonly diffused species when food plant indications are followed. The concentrated appearance of the moths and their short period of flight account for their paucity in collections, apparently. A sexual divergence, and a variation more common to the female, may explain the synonymical misconceptions.

The two larvæ herein treated seem in no way naturally associated.

A NEW ANDRICUS FROM NEW JERSEY

(*Hymenoptera*, *Cynipidæ*)

By WILLIAM BEUTENMÜLLER

***Andricus flavohirtus*, new species.**

Female: Head light brown, minutely punctate, face and cheeks densely covered with silky yellowish hairs, eyes black. Antennæ yellowish brown, 13-jointed, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth joints longer than the others and of equal length, following joints shorter and subequal, last joint longer. Thorax light brown, finely punctate and covered with decum-

bent yellow hairs; anterior parallel lines and lateral grooves black. Parapsidal grooves very narrow and continuous. Anterior parallel lines extending to the middle of the thorax. Lateral grooves long and sharply defined. Scutellum color of the thorax, finely rugose, with two smooth, oblique foveæ at the base. Pleuræ minutely aciculate, with a large smooth, polished area, darker in color. Abdomen smooth red brown becoming darker terminally. Legs pale yellowish brown, last pair darker. Wings hyaline, veins yellowish brown, radial area almost closed, cubitus continuous, areolet large. Length, 3 mm.

Gall: On the terminal twigs of swamp white oak (*Quercus platanoi-des*) early in June. Monothalamous, globular, and thin-shelled, containing no separated larval chamber. Green when fresh, brown or gray when old. It is embedded in a cluster of short, lanceolate, aborted leaflets, more or less concealing the gall. When mature it drops to the ground, leaving the bunch of leaflets on the twig. Diameter, 3 mm.

Habitat: Fort Lee, New Jersey. (Type, coll. W. B.)

A pretty species readily known by its light brown color, black anterior parallel lines and lateral grooves, and yellow, silky hairs on the head and thorax. Described from a single female.

NOTES ON THE SPECIES OF GALASA WALKER

(*Lepidoptera, Pyralidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

Walker founded the genus *Galasa* (Cat. Brit. Mus., Lep. Het., xxxv, 1801, 1866) for one species, *G. rubidana* Walk. from Jamaica. Sir G. F. Hampson recognized but this one species (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 694, 1897), mentioning also *G. daulialis* Druce as unknown to him; but from the figure it can have nothing to do with *Galasa*. However, under *Caphys* he places another species, *C. palmipes* Felder and Rogenhofer, which agrees with *Galasa* superficially, while I have still another species, *caustalis*, which Hampson places in *Uliosoma*, according to labels by Mr. Wm. Schaus. The facts are, I believe, that *Galasa* varies among the species in venation to a marked and unusual degree, while all of the other characters, including the coloration, are decidedly uniform and stable. The venation seems constant enough, species by species, but taken as a whole shows a wide range. In Hampson's table of the